

# SUGAR and PLANTATION NEWS

## BILL WILL ADD TO SUGAR PRICES

War Revenue Measure Will Affect Hawaiian Product To Extent of Third Cent a Pound

If the senate enacts the War Revenue Bill in the shape it has passed in the house as respects the tariff schedule, the duty on imports of Cuban cane sugar, the sales of which fix the selling price for Hawaiian sugars, will be an increase of thirty-four cents a hundred pounds, or approximately a third of a cent a pound.

In figuring this out, the Louisiana Planter says in its issue of May 12:

"Very few persons are familiar with the difficulties incident to the calculation of duties on imports. It is very naturally thought that ad valorem duties, or duty based upon the value of the product in the country from which it was imported, should be a true duty. It is often found, however, that some countries have export duties and the value therefore of some commodities at the place of production is considerably below the recognized commercial level in the world at large.

"For instance, 90 test sugars were selling in New York at 5 1/2 cents in hand, the price to include the Cuban cent, and the freight from Cuba to New York, and the incidental expenses, yet the official quotation of the college of brokers in Cuba was then 4.1 cents, and even this is open to further deductions as to the actual value of the sugar in Cuba, which although sold delivered in New York at 5 1/2 cents, is reduced nearly a cent a pound in the final returns made to the owner in Cuba for his sugar.

"This latter constitutes the price for value and if we call that value 4 1/2 cents, then the 10 per cent ad valorem additional duty on such sugars would be 4 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, from which deducting one-fifth, or 20 per cent, the privilege of the Cuban sugars, or 9 1/2 cents per hundred pounds, we should then have a net result of the ad valorem increase in duty of 3 1/2 cents per hundred pounds."

### Willitt & Gray's Views

The Louisiana Planter, in the above, takes for granted that the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty will prevail to give the existing twenty per cent preferential. Willitt & Gray, in their journal of May 10, declare that there will be no preferential allowed on the excess tariff. These sugar experts also appear to believe that there is still a possibility of the senate enacting an excise duty clause representing sugar. The Willitt & Gray Journal says, after quoting the tariff clause of the bill:

"From this it will be seen that as the f. o. b. Cuba values are 4.80c to 4.90c per lb., an increase in the duty on sugar would be approximately 3c per lb. Of course it may be considered that the entry of the general 10% ad valorem duty in this form is only preliminary. The matter is still in embryo, and as we understand that the senate will hold hearings on the entire subject, there is a good chance of the tax being changed, not only on sugar, but other goods as well.

"The application of the ad valorem duties, which are so difficult to administer because of variations in f. o. b. shipping port values and fluctuations in prices between time of placing contract of sale and arrival of goods at destination, together with specific duties, is so drastic as to be almost sure of change by the higher legislative body. A consumption tax on all sugar consumed in the country would be much easier of collection, and yield much more revenue.

"The objection to the tariff clause,

## SUGAR MEN READY TO HELP NATION IN ANY WAY IN WAR

Under the leadership of Judge H. H. Rolapp, president of the United States Sugar Manufacturers' Association, the sugar producers of the country are taking steps to offer their services to the government for cooperation with the council for national defense or such other department or federal agency as may be designated, in whatever manner may be determined upon as feasible.

At the meeting of the association held in Chicago Judge Rolapp called the attention of the members of the association to the possibility that an emergency might shortly confront the United States that would make it desirable for the association to have a committee which should be authorized to represent it in relation to national affairs. The suggestion was favorably considered.

On April 5, when it became certain that the United States would enter the world war, Judge Rolapp took action by appointing a committee on national affairs to represent the association and addressed a letter to President Wilson informing him of the appointment of the committee and tendering its activities and those of the association as a whole either for consultation, information or service.

Other organizations of sugar producers, it is reported, have similar action under consideration. It is suggested as possible that a joint committee may be created representing the industry of sugar production or the sugar trade as a whole for the purpose of taking united action to bring about cooperation between the sugar industry and the representatives of the national government along similar lines already adopted by this special committee.

## SUGAR A FAVORITE LEGISLATIVE SUBJECT

A. M. Nowell, secretary and manager of the Sugar Factors' Company, is compiling an abstract of all laws ever passed by congress affecting the tariff on sugar. He finds that there have been thirty-three tariff acts passed affecting sugar.

Naturally, he finds sugar has been higher when the tariff was high and lower when it was low. During the past sixty-one years the average price of sugar in the New York market has been 6.87 cents. The average price of granulated sugar has been 8.54 cents and of muscovado, 5.52 cents. The average parity of European beets has been 7.07.

The highest price for granulated sugar was 22.56 cents a pound, and of centrifugals 17.19 cents. The lowest prices were 4.12 for granulated and 3.24 for centrifugals.

As far as sugar is concerned, it is that that consumption of sugar in this country amounted to 3,658,607 tons in 1916, of which amount only 1,666,548 tons paid the Cuban duty and 14,941 tons the full duty. The increase of 10% in the duties does not affect 1,977,118 tons of domestic and insular production, and no revenue is obtained from this large amount of sugar. This is unequal taxation, as it puts an additional burden on the country without any just return to the Treasury. A consumption or excise tax is an equitable method of taxation, as under this form the government obtains revenue from the entire 3,658,607 tons, all concerned paying their fair share."

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## NEW IDEAS ON USING FERTILIZER

Dollars and Cents of Practise Do Not Agree With Text Book Theories

By JARED G. SMITH

The department of agriculture at Washington in a recent publication summarizes the results of a long series of German cooperative fertilizer experiments reported by Professor P. Wagner of Berlin, and printed in 1915. The German Agricultural Society conducted twenty series of rotations lasting from four to fourteen years, to test the comparative agricultural value of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers.

The series were divided into two groups, one with commercial fertilizers alone, and the other with the addition of manure. This work extends and amplifies the knowledge gained in this field of soil research by Gilbert and Lawes at the Rothamstead trial grounds in England.

Among the conclusions reached are that \$100 expended for commercial fertilizers alone produced an average increase worth \$210; but that when commercial fertilizers were used in combination with manures the increase was worth only \$190. These results are contrary to the opinions and teachings of most of the modern agriculturists, but in some measure accord with very recent findings at Iowa, Wisconsin, and Cornell experiment stations.

### Use Phosphates in Excess

In the German experiments it was found necessary when using Thomas slag as the source of phosphoric acid, to apply the slag in great excess, using dressings six or seven times as much as the increased yields, in order to meet the crop requirements for phosphoric acid. Carrying this further, it was proved that the growing crops take up less than one-fifth of the "citrate soluble" phosphoric acid of the fertilizer. The assimilation of the phosphoric acid increased from year to year with continued applications of slag, reaching its normal level in about seven years.

The phosphoric acid of manure was much more quickly utilized by plants than that of Thomas slag, the ratio being ten to eighteen in the first rotation, and ten to seventeen in the second. This finding has been independently proved at the Iowa experiment station where it has been found that the phosphoric acid available as plant food in soils is most largely that which is in organic combination.

It also provides a key for proper interpretation of the work of Cyril G. Hopkins, at the Illinois station. The conclusions to be reached from a comparison of recent literature are that as far as phosphoric acid is concerned the requirements are those of the soil rather than of the crop grown on the soil. Also, if a soil lacks phosphoric acid an excess of fertilizer containing it must be applied over a long series of years.

### Potash Availability

Professor Wagner's resume of the potash requirements indicated by these experiments shows that only sixty per cent of the potash in sulphate of potash is ever, in practice, available as plant food. In the rotations which he studied only thirty-four per cent of the potash was utilized in the first, and a total of fifty-one per cent in the course of the first two rotations. Here again, potash in organic combination was more readily utilized by growing crops than the potash of commercial fertilizers. Forty per cent of the potash in manure was available, but only thirty-four per cent of the potash in the sulphate and muriate.

### New Nitrogen Facts

His summary of the nitrogen experiments also throws new light on vexed

## NEARLY 300,000 TONS OF THIS YEAR'S CROP ON WAY TO MARKET

Two hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred tons of this season's sugar crop have been shipped to date, according to a statement yesterday by A. M. Nowell, secretary and manager of the Sugar Factors' Company.

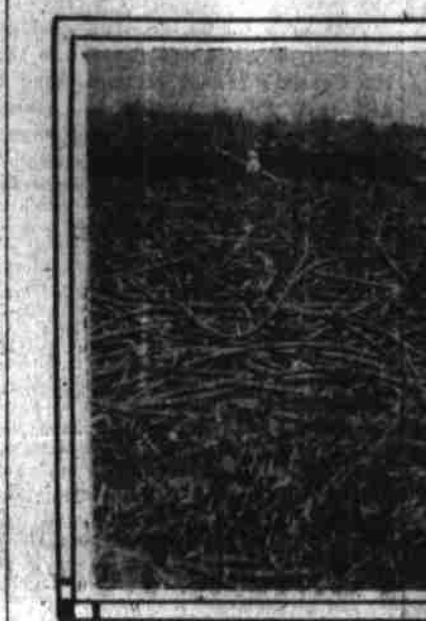
Of the above total, 245,900 has been shipped by the sugar factors and 51,000 tons by other companies. The last lot to go out was 13,900 tons, which was taken by the Texan from Hilo May 18.

The sugar factors have shipped to date 22,000 tons more than they had shipped this time last year, but Mr. Nowell states that they are still 12,000 tons behind their schedule this year.

Reports from Porto Rico are to the effect that the season is practically over there, with a crop estimated at 400,000 tons.

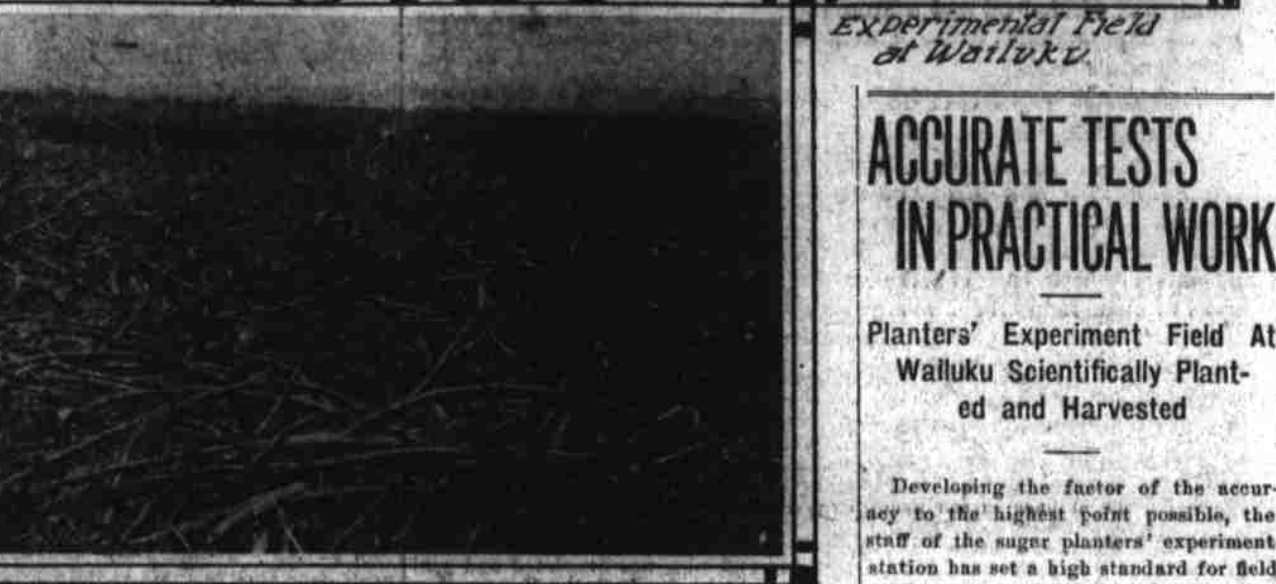
### OOKALA'S NEW CRUSHER

It is planned to install a Krajewski crusher at the Kailiki Sugar Company mill at Ookala next year.



Lahaina Cane, Experimental Plot, Wailuku.

VIEWS of the cane being harvested from the ten-acre field of the sugar planters' experiment station at Wailuku plantation where on an ideal location the area was surveyed and laid out in mathematically correct plots of one-sixteenth of an acre and every effort made to secure exact results by increasing the factor of accuracy to the highest point possible. The photographs show some "husky" specimens of Lahaina cane.



Lahaina Cane, Experimental Plot, Wailuku.

## MACHINE SHOPS AT PAIA A MODEL

Completely Equipped From Hydraulic Press To Electric Crane

Complete and modern throughout, the new machine shop being built by the Maui Agricultural Company at Paia will be one of the largest sugar mill machine shops in the Islands. It will be equipped for any and all work connected with the plantation and factory equipment.

The machine shop building which is now nearing completion will be an all steel and concrete fireproof structure. Much attention has been given to the window space so that a large amount of light can be admitted. Both sides and the ends have been designed for plenty of window space.

### Completely Equipped

The equipment of the new machine shop gives an idea of the completeness of the plant. The main pieces of equipment will consist of a sixty-inch inch key seater, a thirty-six by thirty-six inch by twelve foot open side planer, a six-foot universal radio drill, a twenty-four by ten-foot selective head lathe, another of thirty-inch by twenty-foot, a thirty-six inch shaper, a universal milling machine, a pine machine with capacity up to twelve inch pipe, a thirty-inch punch and shear, a 250-ton hydraulic press, a pattern makers lathe, a 500-ton hydraulic press.

In addition there will be a fifteen-ton electric crane that can be used the entire length and breadth of the shop.

Each piece of machinery will be independently electrically motor driven.

## TO INCREASE OUTPUT TEN TONS A DAY

By the addition of a new nine foot vacuum pan and new centrifugals, the mill at Panahan plantation is expected to have an increased capacity of ten tons of sugar a day. Panahan mill and boiling houses are now balanced for an output of seventy-five tons of sugar every twenty-four hours and by next year it will be equipped to reduce capacity to fifty tons a day. Of the twelve centrifugals in the factory now, six are thirty-inch machines for No. 1 sugar. Four of thirty-inch machines will be substituted for the thirty-inch ones.

## COARSE SOILS LOSE AMMONIA BY WASH

Java Sugar Experts Report New Series of Fertilizer Experiments

The Java sugar experiment station has recently reported on a series of tests of the absorptive power of Java soils for ammonia. According to an abstract in the Experiment Station Record, "it was found that the absorption coefficient of the soils for ammonia varied between 15 and 219 and in the most cases was above 140."

"Soils with a high absorptive power lost less ammonia through washing than those with low absorptive power. If the absorption coefficient is between 50 and 140 there is thought to be little danger of ammonia loss by washing. As a rule a low absorption coefficient of soil accompanied a coarse texture and vice versa. There were, however, exceptions to this rule."

### Heavy Fertilizing Best

"When equal amounts of ammonium sulphate of the same concentration were added to different quantities of soil, the amount of increase in ammonia absorption decreased as the quantity of soil used increased. The presence of humus in the soil increased its absorptive capacity for ammonia."

### STRAWY MANURE RICHEST

At the Wisconsin experiment station it has been proved in recent experiments that the addition of straw to manure results in an increase in the amount of nitrogen in the fermenting manure. This is in confirmation of recent discoveries by Professor Russell at Rothamstead, England, abstracted in these columns.

The straw is itself probably of very little value as a fertilizer, but it is believed that it supplies the energy needed by the nitrifying bacteria. Dry strawy manure is much richer, and produces bigger crops, than the well-rotted manure.

If you will leave your order for rubber at 1111 The Advertiser office before noon today they will be ready for delivery tomorrow.

## ACCURATE TESTS IN PRACTICAL WORK

Planters' Experiment Field At Wailuku Scientifically Planted and Harvested

Developing the factor of the accuracy to the highest point possible, the staff of the sugar planters' experiment station has set a high standard for field experiment work on the lands of Wailuku Sugar Company.

Here a ten-acre area was laid out on a level stretch of ground and the experimental work carried on with mathematical precision. Every effort was made to secure absolute accuracy and the work has resulted so successfully that the experimental field will probably be made permanent. The ten-acre area is now being used for the second year by the experiment station and the cane is being harvested this season.

Mainly Fertilizer Tests  
The area was used mainly for fertilizer tests, though some cane variety tests were conducted.

The ten-acre plot is a model piece of cane land, being near to the main ditch of the plantation, handy to the railroad and easily accessible from the roadway. The plot was surveyed and divided exactly into one-sixteenth acre sections. The cane was planted in mathematically correct rows and this combination of factors has resulted in development of the factor of accuracy to a point where almost absolutely exact results can be expected.

### Sample Production

The results of one variety experiment harvested from this experiment field last March are as follows per acre:

Variety	Tons Cane.	Tons Sugar.
D-1133	72.31	8.71
Striped (Mexican)	72.91	10.76
Lahaina	70.88	10.61

## GOOD JUICE REPORTS FROM KOHALA MILLS

Union Mills, has completed grinding a little more than half of the estimated crop for this season of 2750 tons of sugar. Since March when the mill started grinding again the juices have been very good. Plantations in the Kohala district all report good juices. Kohala plantation reports exceptionally fine results in both mill and boiling house.

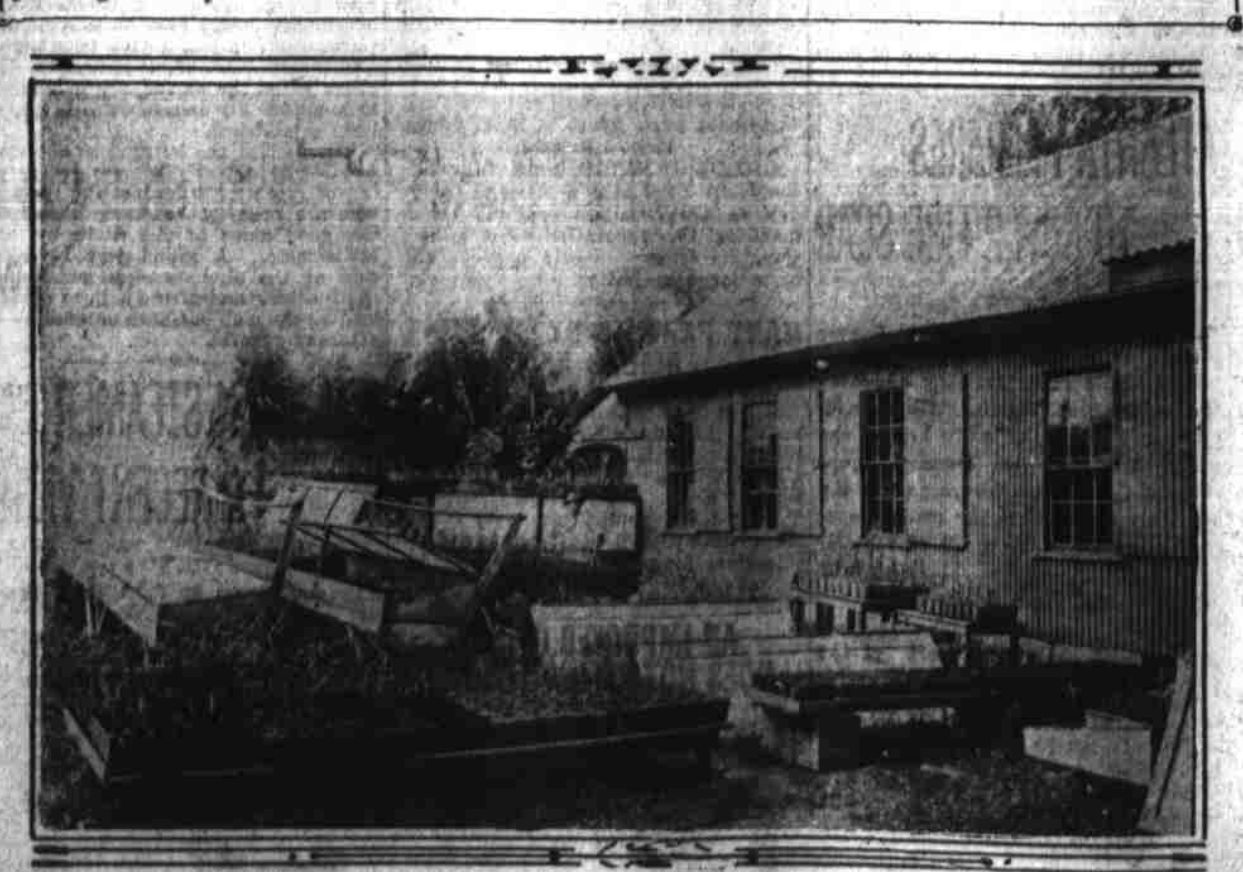
## KUKAIAU SAVES TIME BY INSTALLING RAILROAD

The small railroad system recently constructed on Kukaiau plantation and used for the first time this year is proving a saver of both time and money. The system consists of three and half miles of track and about seventy cane cars and a locomotive.

## TOOK POT SHOT AT SOME ANNOYING BOYS

Kane Nung was arrested last night and charged with carrying a deadly weapon. Eddie Ah See had grabbed him, about nine o'clock, in an alley off Hotel Street, adjacent to the Banzai saloon. He had just fired a shot from a revolver at some boys who were tormenting him, the bullet doing some minor damage in a store, and was getting ready to shoot again.

VIEW of the cane seedling nursery started during the last year by Manager George C. Watt at Kohala plantation at which some twenty-five hundred seedlings were raised from tassel for planting.



## JAPANESE COMPANY FOR JAVANESE SUGAR

TOKIO, May 9.—All preparations to establish the new Southern Pacific Sugar Manufacturing Company, promoted by Senkichi Hayakawa and more than one hundred leading business men in Tokyo, are now completed. At a recent inauguration meeting it was decided to fix the capital of the new concern at 6,000,000,000 yen divided into 120,000 shares, 100,000 of which will be taken up by the promoters, while 20,000 will be offered for public subscription.

The principal object of the new company is to purchase several sugar plantations which have hitherto been operated by Dutch capitalists in Java. The new concern works in concert with the Dutch colonial government in Java, which will render aid to Japanese enterprises.

### NEW EQUIPMENT AT HONOKAA

Honokaa mill installed a new ten foot vacuum pan and new centrifugals, the mill at Panahan plantation is expected to have an increased capacity of ten tons of sugar a day. Panahan mill and boiling houses are now balanced for an output of seventy-five tons of sugar every twenty-four hours and by next year it will be equipped to reduce capacity to fifty tons a day. Of the twelve centrifugals in the factory now, six are thirty-inch machines for No. 1 sugar. Four of thirty-inch machines will be substituted for the thirty-inch ones.